

Peace News

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

No. 36

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2d.

"IF WE ARE GOING TO WIN PEACE"

Reversal of Armament Policy Essential

THE PRICE AND THE METHOD

"THE building of battleships and bombing planes, the making of poison gas, and widespread recruiting for the fighting forces must all be abandoned if we are going to win peace through brotherly love."

So runs a statement of policy which was sent out by Australian Quakers last year but which may well be the guiding principle of peace action in this country today. The more so as, despite the sharing of this conviction by an increasing number in this country, there is more need than ever for insistence upon it and for its being pressed upon the Government and the people as a whole.

For the Government does not believe it possible "to win peace through brotherly love" but through arms, as Mr. Duff Cooper specifically stated to his constituents in the St. George's division of Westminster on Monday.

Ironically enough, it is the advocates of the former policy who are taunted with wanting "peace at any price." Yet it is the official advocates of arms for peace who are now prepared to pay an unlimited price for that policy.

Speaking in Birmingham on Thursday of last week, Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that "our people are determined that the rearmament programme shall be carried out, and that it shall be carried out without undue delay. Great and grievous as is the burden, they are ready to carry it."

WHO WILL PAY?

What is the burden, who will bear it, and how?

The 1936 expenditure was about £200,000,000. On Wednesday Mr. Neville Chamberlain moved a financial resolution in the House of Commons asking for power for the Government to borrow a maximum of £400,000,000 over a period of five years.

But while this may be all with which it is intended to saddle future generations the White Paper issued on Tuesday night makes it clear that

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MAKING SURE THEY KNOW

AIR mail letters to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have been sent by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, bringing to their notice the "Manchester manifesto" in which the peoples' desire for peace is expressed.

The story of the "launching" of the manifesto appears on page 11.

it is but a small part of the total burden in money alone. This document concluded:—

Taking the programme as it stands today, it will be imprudent to contemplate a total expenditure on defence during the next five years of much less than £1,500,000,000.

The essential character of the programme, says the White Paper, "includes the provision of great quantities of material for all three Services. . . . It also involves large additions to the personnel of the Services."

RIGHT-ABOUT TURN!

Apart from the burden, direct and indirect, on future generations to pay for money loaned, a new drive for false economizing on social services is foreshadowed to meet the additional £200,000,000 a year for the programme "as it stands today."

This last phrase, together with the inevitable fact that arms provoke more arms, indicates the road on which we are set—"determined," says Sir Samuel Hoare.

It is not too late even yet for the people as a whole to call a halt and insist on a complete reversal of this policy. The pacifist's price—even in risk—cannot be greater!

"Volunteers" in Spain: WILL THE AGREEMENT WORK?

A PROVISIONAL agreement, reached on Monday, has been the sequel to weeks of discussion on the subject of "volunteers" in Spain.

The agreement provides for the prohibition of "volunteers" from midnight tonight (Saturday).

A naval control scheme is also provided for to come into operation at midnight on March 6. The attitude of the Portuguese Government continues to be uncertain, and may constitute a stumbling block to the effective blocking of assistance for the insurgents.

The attitude of some, at any rate, of the volunteers, is indicated by a recent letter from a member of the British section of the International Brigade.

A "GREAT COUNTRY"

"Spain is a great country," he writes, "or rather it could be if its people were allowed to develop it."

"The Spanish people don't look on us as their saviours, but as their fellow fighters against a common enemy, while the foreign troops on the other side are looked on even by the Spanish fascists as would-be occupiers of Spain."

Another letter, written by Juan Garcia Morales, a well known Catholic priest, is said to show the views of a number of priests.

"Let the whole world be aware," he says, "that we 'reds' are fighting for nothing but Spain. Our only impulse toward war is supplied by fervent love of our country, which a few treacherous soldiers, a decaying aristocracy, and priests who do not even believe in God, would tear from our grasp."

"Our opponents never cease to spread the slander that it is desired to establish a licentious communism in Spain. Nothing is further from the truth."

THE WORK OF RELIEF

Already £150 has been received in response to Canon "Dick" Shepard's letter of appeal in last week's PEACE NEWS.

Further gifts should be addressed to him at the office of the Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, London, W.1, marked "For Spain."

Gifts of clothing are also urgently needed and should be addressed to Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co., Ltd., Carrier House, 4 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1, clearly marked "P.P.U.—For Spain" and bearing the name and address of the sender.

An exhibition designed to illustrate the struggle in Spain—its background, the actual conflict, and the constructive work that is going on—opened today at 36 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

The National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief, which was the outcome of the visit of an all-party group of M.P.s to Madrid, has published a pamphlet giving an account of its work, which, together with news bulletins, may be obtained from 7 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN

From Our Special Correspondent CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA,

February 8.

IT is a pleasure to be able to record the dispatch from England of two gifts for local refugee children.

One takes the form of outdoor sports gear, the cost of which was defrayed by a collection, amounting to nearly £10, made in a famous public school. The other consists of a generous quantity of vegetable seeds from a Quaker member of a London firm whose products are widely known.

Yesterday I visited this colony which in many respects was a refreshing contrast to others I had seen before.

The "responsible" as the manager is called, is a Madrid schoolmaster, keen on sport and fond of his charges. More than that, every one of the children, boys and girls, is a "pionero" (a kind of boy scout or girl guide) and the manager is "master" of the "ray" a term which answers to our "troop" and evidently owes its origin to their emblem, a "vestal" fire on a five-pointed star.

And therein, it was clear, lay the difference between this and other colonies. Nobody was idle and everybody seemed happy. One wished that the "responsibles" of other convents might be there to see what teamwork and cheerful enthusiasm could do.

This is the only colony in which I have seen any attempt to form a library. That may seem strange, seeing that most of the managers are

schoolmasters—but the lack is one of means rather than will. It was in the library that the only discord was struck in an otherwise harmonious morning.

The manager handed me a book specially published for refugee children by the Ministry of Public Instruction. It dealt with the history of the social revolution in Spain, and some of the illustrations showed armed militiamen, over-developed giants with tiny heads, "shadow-fighting" with invisible enemies. **Shall we never teach history without extolling war?** Educational materials here, as in other colonies, are conspicuously lacking.

Clothing, too, is badly needed, and so is footgear, and it is to be hoped that some of the consignments we are told are on their way from England will arrive soon and be followed by more. **For, however generous contributions may have been, they will certainly not suffice for all.**

WIDE PEACE PLATFORM

From Our Own Correspondent

Three hundred people attended a successful demonstration held in the Town Hall by Falkirk Peace Council on Sunday.

The speakers included the Rev. A. R. Low, of the Church of Scotland Ministers' Peace Society and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who put the Christian pacifist case very effectively, Miss Marguerite Gale (Youth Peace Assembly), Miss Helen Gault (I.L.P.), and J. R. Campbell (Communist Party).

INSTILLING FEAR

From Our Own Correspondent

A scientist, Mr. Featonby, of Penketh, spoke of the futility of the Government's anti-gas plans, at a meeting of Newton-in-Makerfield (Lancashire) Christian Pacifist Group at Earlestown last week.

A resolution declaring that "air raid precautions prepare the way for war" and "instil fear, hatred, and suspicion of all foreign nations in time of peace" was passed unanimously.

THEIR OPPORTUNITY

By a PEACE NEWS Reporter

An appeal to the Church to take the moral leadership of the world was made by the Rev. A. D. Belden at Willoughby Road Methodist Church, Hornsey, on Monday.

The Church Assembly, he said, had been content just to echo Mr. Duff Cooper and to endorse the rearmament programme of the Government.

A plan which, had we the courage to adopt it, would make an end of war, is

A BIRMINGHAM PEACE PLAN
by HARRISON BARROW,
LELLA S. FLORENCE, and
WILFRED WELLOCK.

Price 2½d., post free, from
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REFLECTIONS AND COMMENTS

by
LORD PONSONBY

FROM the series of some twenty large meetings held on almost consecutive days all over the country we have learnt a great deal.

Except in one or two instances, owing to faulty organization, the meetings were crowded to overflowing. The admirable arrangements made by our local supporters have contributed as much as anything to the success of these encouraging demonstrations.

The inability, owing to ill health, of "Dick" Sheppard to put in an appearance, as he had intended, at these meetings was a sad disappointment to the audiences.

Nevertheless their enthusiasm for the cause even more than for any individual advocate of the cause made them turn up in great numbers to listen to other speakers.

So, as many of us suspected, a great mass throughout the country is there ready and eager to listen to the appeal of the Peace Pledge Union. We therefore feel an increased responsibility

in devising and organizing methods by which we may keep contact with the increasing numbers who sign our pledge, and further through them to reach others who may still feel doubtful and require only to have their minds cleared by personal and persuasive explanations.

OUR band of speakers—and we should very much like and indeed hope to add to them—expounded the case from the religious, the legal, the rational, the political, and the military point of view.

This method of approaching a subject of such overwhelming significance to every man, woman, and child in the community, from different angles, we found was much appreciated. Here and there the criticism was made that while the destructive case against war was forcibly put, sufficient emphasis was not given to constructive alternatives.

Nothing is more helpful to us than criticism from sympathetic critics. Some of us feel that the simple but unanswerable arguments against the utility, efficacy, and inevitability of war are still insufficiently grasped and that this preliminary clearing of the ground is therefore essential.

But in case we should be accused of merely fulminating against the evil without substituting the good, let me devote a few paragraphs to the ideals we have in mind which I have heard our speakers refer to, even though it be with not enough elaboration to satisfy our critics who are already well primed with the case against war.

WE believe that no good can come from disarmament conferences which occupy their time in attempts to decide how the next war is to be waged.

This is beginning at the wrong end. **It is the causes of conflict, the origin of grievances and the nature of complaints which must be faced.** Instead of allowing them to smoulder and when they burst into flames attempting to check the conflagration by the method of force which must be futile, a conference should be called in order that these matters may be faced and settled, in the only way they can be settled, round a conference table.

There are territorial adjustments which may involve sacrifices. There are questions of trade restrictions, of access to raw material, and other economic settlements which, intricate as they may be, can by specially appointed committees be hammered out and conclusions reached which may be acceptable to men of good will intent on reaching a settlement.

The initiative must be taken by nations, more especially our own, who realize the mistake of allowing things to drift and are convinced of the necessity of getting down to the fundamental roots of our troubles.

THE strengthening of the League of Nations we regard as of first importance.

The framers of the Covenant, in their hurry and in the hour of triumph, made a crucial mistake in establishing force as the basis of international authority. The existence of this provision is not only undesirable but has proved before the whole world as demonstrably impracticable.

By eliminating article 16 from the Covenant and allowing moral authority to become the basis of the League's authority not only would the League be strengthened, but it is safe to say it would become all-inclusive.

Several nations stand out, refuse to join or refuse to come back to the League just because of the retention of force as the ultimate weapon in the League's constitution. Power for periodic treaty revision should be accorded to the League and facilities for cooperation between nations should be more fully developed so that matters such as health, education, air transport, hours of labour, hygiene, and so on, can be dealt with and improved internationally as well as commercial facilities and the extension of the Mandate system for undeveloped regions.

MEANWHILE the question of disarmament cannot be allowed to remain in its present state.

The discovery of an agreed ratio for the limitation of armaments does not seem within the bounds of possibility and the ideal of disarmament by agreement is too distant a dream yet to be considered seriously.

I myself and others with me stress the substitution of another ideal, I admit, but far less distant, namely disarmament by example.

I cannot fully elaborate here all this involves. I have written and spoken on it often and I am at work on a pamphlet on it for the Peace Pledge Union.

It is the natural public policy which necessarily follows from the individual refusal to participate in war. What we are doing we want the nation to do.

Once the people come to understand disarmament alone means real security and that the piling up of armaments, more than any specific international difference, is what constitutes the real danger at this moment, they will be ready to turn their backs on these old false principles of so-called national defence and take the new road, on which the peoples of the world are craving for a lead. What might be done with the vast sums now devoted to destructive purposes opens a vista of a host of constructive schemes on which I have no space now to enlarge.

Arthur Ponsonby

CROWDS TO HEAR DR. SHEPPARD

From Our Own Correspondents

DR. H. R. L. SHEPPARD spoke last Saturday at the largest meeting yet organized by the Peace Pledge Union in Enfield. Two halls were filled and many late-comers had to be turned away.



DR. SHEPPARD

The feeling of urgency in his words was appreciated quite as readily as his less serious remarks.

The Rev. C. H. Luckman was in the chair at the main meeting, at which Dr. Sheppard spoke first, and the Rev. B. C. Hopson addressed the overflow meeting until "half time" when the speakers changed over.

MORE NEW GROUPS

The Hampstead group of the P.P.U. intends to hold a rally in Kilburn as a preliminary to forming a group there and in other parts of Willesden.

Any St. John's Wood pacifist who is able to assist in the formation of a group in that district should get in touch with Mr. W. A. Rathkey, of 14 Oxford Road, London, N.W.6.

The Keighley group is holding a debate in the Friends' Meeting House on Tuesday on the subject of "Collective security and pacifism."

FORCING ARMS ON TO EGYPTIANS?

Public Subscriptions for Army Expansion

RESULT OF A TREATY

ON the same day that the British public learned of the Government's decision to raise a loan of £400,000,000 for "defence," a report from Cairo gave some particulars concerning Egyptian Army expansion.

A report on the subject had been submitted to the Egyptian Government by the head of the British Military Mission, and *The Times* gave £E.2,000,000 as the projected amount of the Army budget, not counting capital expenditure (to be distributed over several years) of £E.3,000,000 to £E.4,000,000.

Below, an Egyptian correspondent shows how efforts are being made to induce the public to bear some of the cost involved.

From an Egyptian Correspondent

ALEXANDRIA,

February 5.

ONE of the first consequences of the recent Anglo-Egyptian Treaty will be a considerable strengthening of Egypt's armed forces.

To meet the inevitable expenses of this expansion it was suggested by a group of students that public subscriptions should be solicited for a "National Defence Fund."

The idea was taken up warmly by the Prime Minister, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, who announced that he would give up a month's salary for this purpose. Many rich landowners, merchants, and industrialists hastened to give proof of their patriotism by sending in fat cheques—though some of them were attacked in the press for not making them fatter.

NO LAUGHING MATTER

If it had gone no further one might have laughed at the affair, but unfortunately the idea of the sacrifice of a month's salary caught on, and all Government servants, municipal servants, and employees of many large firms are being subjected to what is in reality a compulsory levy. Some foreign officials and employees have managed to escape, but very few Egyptians have cared to face the victimization, or even dismissal, that would follow a refusal to pay up.

The worst feature is that the burden does not fall merely on highly paid officials, but on clerks earning five to fifteen pounds a month, and on office messengers earning no more than two pounds a month. In some cases even labourers earning a shilling a day or less have been brought into the scheme.

Yet more iniquitous is the "offer" of pupils at certain schools to forego their midday meal every Monday, as their contribution to the nation's air force. The latest news is that a travelling commission has been appointed to raise subscriptions, and that the omdehs (headmen) of villages have been instructed to get money for this scheme from peasants and farm labourers earning fourpence or five-pence a day.

"INDEPENDENCE" FOR SIAM?

With Japanese Support

SINGAPORE.

SOMETHING is stirring in changeless Siam. The Japanese ambassador-at-large, Mr. Matsushima, returning from a trip to Siam and Indo-China declared: "In Siam there is a strong desire to cast off the French and British yoke, and, with the support of Japan, to become a really independent country."

The industrial undertakings of Siam are almost entirely controlled by European countries. But of late Japan has begun to move into this little exploited field.

Japanese goodwill missions frequently visit Siam and there are some highly paid Japanese advisers in the Siamese government. Japanese economic missions often come to Siam and take along orders for battleships and other military equipment.

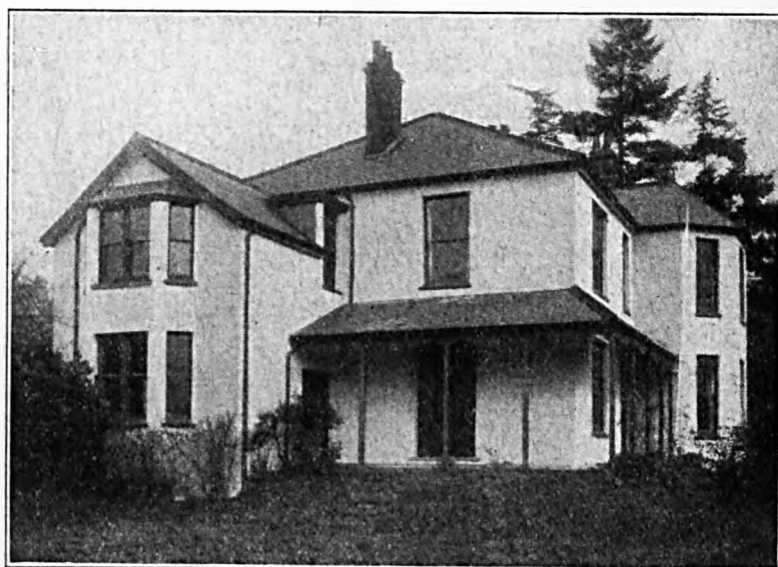
But the initiative in this new friendship is just as much on the side of Siam as it is Japan's. The Siamese are impressed with the way the Japanese have solved many of their problems and they are determined to learn what they can from the Nipponese.—Nofrontier News Service.

PACIFISM IN POETRY

A poem entitled *November 11, 1937* by Reginald A. Reynolds, secretary of the No More War Movement appears in the current issue of *Horizons*. This periodical, "featuring poetry of the West and welcoming poetry from anywhere," is the official organ of the Western Poetry League of America.

In an editorial comment it is asserted that "Poets are pacifists in so far as they are poets." *Horizons* is obtainable from The Western Poetry League, P.O. Box 44, East Pasadena Station, Pasadena, California.

A HOME OF INTERNATIONALISM



This is the "home" of the International Esperanto League in Herons-gate, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire. Visitors are welcome on the first and third week-ends in each month, and are asked to limit their visits to these times.

"BECAUSE WE ARE CHRISTIANS"

A French Manifesto

TERRE NOUVELLE, organ of a French Christian Left group which describes itself as Christian Communists, has issued a manifesto, defining what they believe to be their Christian duties.

"Because we are Christians," says this document,

1. "We line ourselves up against the capitalist order, enemy of the common good;
2. "We fight capitalism, the fomenter of war;
3. "We want to free the churches from the grip of money;
4. "We want to fight for peace and brotherhood in justice."

As to war, these French Christians "will no more be dupes"; they do not propose "to let patriotism be confounded with the interests of merchants and captains of industry." They oppose vigorously the armament manufacturers, imperialism, and colonial exploitation.

The manifesto concludes: "It is for this reason that we shall struggle with revolutionary workers to the day of their victory, for it will be not only the victory of an oppressed class but also of the Holy Spirit."—Nofrontier News Service.

PRESTES: A WORLD APPEAL

An appeal for the release of Carlos Prestes, the leader of the Brazilian People's Front, has been made by the World Committee against War and Fascism. The statement describes him as "the symbol of the great struggle for national liberation."

Since his arrest Prestes has been kept in solitary confinement, and he is reported to be in danger of being put to death.

TOLERANCE THROUGH EDUCATION

AT the opening of the new annex to the Anglo-Chinese School in Kampar, Malaysia, attention was called to the role played by the mission schools in fostering good will among the various races.

The Malay, the Chinese, and the Indian go to school together and the foundation of tolerance is thus laid.

Malaya has no communal riots, such as occurred in India. "In our schools," says the *Malaysia Message*, "the Malay, the Chinese, the Indian, the Arab, and the Jew come to know each other in the school room and on the playground."

Acquaintance grows into knowledge, knowledge ripens into respect and respect blossoms in love.

"We have so far fortunately avoided religious persecution and bigotry."—Nofrontier News Service.

Another "Defence" Swindle!

From an Austrian Correspondent

It is reported from Czechoslovakia that two men went on a tour to sell family medicine chests for air attacks.

They collected deposits without delivering the goods, but they did not escape the watchful eye of the police.

They thought that what it was right and honest for "patriots" to do, could also be done by them, with one difference—that if they had furnished what they promised, it would not have been a valueless bluff as in the case of so-called air "defence" in Czechoslovakia.

Peace Pledge Union

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

Difficulties To Be Faced

By JOHN BARCLAY

NEARLY all this week I have been out of London. It was more possible to believe in peace when the view from the bedroom window was of downland—and the cry of the milkman was replaced by that of the cow!

On the other hand country groups have many more difficulties to contend with—not the least being that of distance. At one meeting several of the members had walked three miles in the rain and others had come twelve miles by car.

It was encouraging to find the enthusiasm backed up by real understanding of the problems facing us, and the literature sold was much greater than at London group meetings. The sooner we can get central committees formed to establish local libraries, the better will our members be able to answer the demands made on them by semi-pacifists.

Ashford, in Kent, is sure to become a centre for peace if the present group receives the support it deserves.

It should be possible to hold a large meeting shortly to which all those in surrounding villages could be invited and from which a regional committee could be set up. New groups at Faversham and Canterbury make this increasingly desirable.

AIR RAID "PRECAUTIONS"

The Saffron Walden group held a most successful social meeting on Tuesday of last week. About thirty turned up and asked me a great number of questions, including many on our attitude to air raid "precautions."

We are constantly being asked to say what truth there is in the Government's assurance that there is protection if these precautions are taken.

The new report just out (Gollancz, 2s. 6d.) by the Cambridge scientists will do much to substantiate the answers we give to these questions. It may also bring a large number into our movement who have made this their last ditch.

Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier will review the book in an early issue of PEACE NEWS.

The Middleton group has sent a letter to the Town Council protesting at its intention to adopt the Government's "precautions."

I have been talking to Mr. Gray of the Southampton P.P.U. and he tells me that as a result of the mass meeting there will be a number of new groups formed. In Eastleigh and Romsey especially volunteers to act as leaders are wanted.

Will anyone who will take on this duty please write to me at 96 Regent Street?

Kingston should have been added to the list of Regions I gave. There is to be a conference of all groups in this area on March 4. London is being surrounded by these area committees and good progress is being made.

A tribute to the "pulling power" of PEACE NEWS has been provided by an error in the list of regional secretaries which I gave in the January 30 issue. The secretary for Hertfordshire, William Brown, junior, of 85 Handside Lane, Welwyn Garden City, has had several letters addressed to him as Will Braw, junior—as his name appeared in the list.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS

Referring to my statement in the January 30 issue of PEACE NEWS that "In spite of the crowded meetings at Bristol and Manchester no news was allowed to creep into the daily papers, with the exception of the *Manchester Guardian*," the press secretary of our Manchester Region, Norman Slatford, tells me that the *News Chronicle* and the *Daily Herald* both reported the Manchester meeting, while the latter also published a picture.

The *Manchester City News* gave a two-column account of the three speeches.

... and Miss Regent writes:—

THE office is now open on Mondays and Thursdays until 8 p.m. and on Tuesdays until 8.30 p.m. for the sale of literature. We hope to arrange for it to be open every evening until 8 o'clock.

Miss Ray, who is a member of our Hampstead group, and who reduces me to a state of speechless awe because she reads so many languages, is spending most of every day in the office cutting out relevant news from the papers and filing the cuttings under various headings.

She also reads any newspaper I send her, whether French, Dutch, German, or Hungarian. We are now receiving regularly the paper of a Dutch pacifist organization.

Last month this organization organized a march on Veenhuizen where thirteen pacifists were confined in a labour camp for refusing military service.

The march, which lasted three weeks, "was in the nature of a non-violent demonstration on behalf of freedom of conscience and for the purpose of drawing attention to the lot of these conscientious objectors by means of meetings, distribution of literature, and so on." Though ignored in the national press, the march got plenty of notice in the local papers.

One of our members wrote to me the other day telling me that he makes

(Continued foot of next column)

WAKING UP THE PUBLIC PEACE COUNCILS AND REARMAMENT

THE challenge to peace lovers presented by the speeding up of the British rearmament programme provides a special opportunity for public action by organizations and individuals to expose the danger of this drive toward militarism and the weakness of the "defence" preparations themselves says the National Peace Council in "A call to action" sent to all peace councils and other local organizations.

A comprehensive list of recommendations which these organizations are asked to consider is detailed in the document.

Suggested activities include local conferences representing all sympathetic organizations to discuss the implications of rearmament, the details of a constructive alternative policy, and the development of organized action for peace locally.

It also recommends the presentation of a petition to the local M.P., signatures to be sought by a house-to-house canvass. Individuals are urged to send letters to M.P.s as soon as possible after the publication of Army, Navy, and Air Force Estimates for 1937-1938, and before the debates in Parliament.

Furthermore, a local manifesto in support of international economic co-operation, similar to the national memorial on "Peace and economic cooperation," reported in PEACE NEWS last week, should be compiled and submitted to leading individuals in the district and communicated to the local M.P., the press and so on.

The Canadian Government's offer of assistance to the U.S. Government in their work of flood relief, shows that even in these times of concentrated nationalism, some governments can take a practical line of help and cooperation.

(Continued from column 2)

a practice of leaving our free literature about in buses, telephone booths, waiting rooms, trains, &c. He says that he has often seen the leaflets picked up and read and believes that this is a good way of doing propaganda.

WORTH THE MONEY!

An unemployed member of the P.P.U., writing to say that he has ordered PEACE NEWS from his newsagent, added, "It is well worth the little sacrifice to get it."

Another member—a lorry driver—in a recent letter to his group leader explaining his inability to take an active part in the P.P.U. owing to lack of time, assured him that he was "doing in my humble way small things to help on this wonderful work. I pass on the NEWS every week and do my best to advertise it."

Will Mrs. J. Fisk of 78 Inwood Road kindly send her address to the Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, W.1?

SELLING THEM PEACE

A Venture in Derby

From Our Own Correspondent

A PEACE shop is the venture which has been undertaken by members of the Peace Pledge Union in Derby.

Although it has not so far been swamped with visitors, curiosity has been aroused and inquiries have been received. The problem now is to get some of those who "stand and stare" inside and interested.

In addition to a suitable selection of literature and posters, there are

TELLING THE BISHOP

AN invitation to Baptists who hold the pacifist view to reply to the Bishop of London's contention that "pacifists are the chief danger to the peace of the world today," was extended by the *Baptist Times* last week.

This journal offered two prizes, two guineas and one guinea, for the best papers of not more than 650 words.

Officers of the Baptist Pacifist Fellowship were invited to act as judges in the competition, which closed today.

also books for lending out at 2d. per copy. Twelve books were borrowed during the first week of the library's existence.

The shop has one table for books and pamphlets on sale, another for free pamphlets, and a third for PEACE NEWS and the collection box—the latter being the only venture that drew a blank during the first week.

SPRING IS COMING!

A series of interesting week-end rambles has been arranged for the spring by the International Youth Tours (London Group).

A week-end in the Shakespeare land, including a reserved seat in the theatre and rambles in the Cotswolds at a cost of 17s. 6d., is one such visit which this group is organizing. Further particulars can be obtained from J. L. Dixon, 99 High Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

A reply by Sir Norman Angell to prominent Scottish League of Nations Union supporters who declared last month that the decision of the L.N.U. General Council to take part in the I.P.C. and to be represented on the British committee "will be deprecated by all who believe that there can be no truce with communism in this country," appears in the current monthly bulletin published by the British National Committee of the I.P.C., and obtainable from 27 Chester Terrace, Eaton Square, London, S.W.1, price 3d.



The chances of mutual trust among armed nations.

Drawn by KERRY LEE

IT SEEMS TO ME by Ampersand

The Winter of Our Discontent

TWO passages I have read this week seemed to me particularly relevant to the modern totalitarian States.

There are a number of pacifists I have found, who, while deploring the moral attitudes of dictatorship, are yet impressed by their apparent unity of purpose.

The first is from Jonathan Norton Leonard's book, *Tools of Today*. "The trouble with all dictatorships," he says, "is their high 'freezing point.' They all congeal easily into stagnation. The ruling groups, once they have become satisfied with the status quo are very likely to throttle new developments which threaten their position."

And then, as though to carry on the argument, R. R. Marett, in *Head, Heart and Hand in Human Evolution*, remarks: "The social reformer of today must not screw up the parts of his machine too tight, or under the high power furnished by civilization it will shake itself to pieces."

First the freeze, and then the crack, and then—work for the plumber.

Here's Another

LIFE can never be too short for new answers to the famous anti-pacifist old saw, though Dick Sheppard has, I think, given the genuine and final one.

Question: What would you do if an enemy soldier attacked your wife?

Answer: If His Majesty's Government is particularly anxious that I should make an exception of this case I am prepared to give the matter special consideration.

Selling It To Oneself

A FRIEND of mine who is in advertising says that one of the finest sights in the business is an advertisement writer selling his idea to himself. He thinks it's good.

He strides up and down, saying to himself: "It's good. It's very good. It's very, very good. New. Absolutely new. Never been done before. Never." It's not long before he knows it's both new and good.

This is one form of what is called faith and is not peculiar to advertisement writers. It is related to the question which recently aroused much discussion at a P.P.U. group: should one meet difficulties by refusing to admit the possibility of failure, or by facing all the possibilities of failure. It was shortly after this discussion that I came across a statement by William McDougall, the psychologist, which seemed to bear on the subject.

Realism and Tradition

MCDUGALL says that in the early stages of the War neurotic troubles arising from repressed fear seemed to be more frequent among the British troops than among the French.

He attributes this to the British tradition which "had taught all boys to believe that to feel or to express fear is cowardice, and had encouraged the habit of ruthless repression and denial of fear."

The French tradition, more intelligent and realistic, permitted the French soldier to be more frank about his emotions, and thus . . . he was able to admit frankly his fear, to

joke about it, treating it as a natural weakness of the flesh. . . It was not until the later stages of the war that the British learned to adopt something of the franker French attitude, and thus to diminish the strain."

Righteous Indignation

"I'm a law-abiding citizen," protests Wallace Beery in a film released this week, "and I demand my right to self-provocation."

It isn't the first time that self-protection has got into this kind of mess.

Is It Missing?

HAS anyone seen the Walt Disney armaments film lately? It was about an arms salesman (I don't know what kind of animal he was) who sells his goods to two hens by whispering to each in turn that the other one has bought more. Finally he leaves them both staggering under loads of machine guns, while he goes off with a fine collection of eggs.

The picture has been shown for it was reviewed in the papers some time back. But I have not seen it and I cannot find anyone who has.

A friend who went to all the Christmas shows at a West End news theatre was given a list of all the Disney colour cartoons. All of them were shown there during the season except three. Two of these were very early ones, the third was the armaments film.

My Barber Says:

PEOPLE get violent when they go to meet their troubles in a dogmatic state of mind.

This Is WHAT THEY SAY

Hitler wants Britain to restore the colonies she took from Germany.

By the same token Germany should restore the lands she took from Britain.

I suggest that when next Herr Ribbentrop asks Mr. Eden for Tanganyika, Mr. Eden asks Hitler for the return of Hanover. **Letter in the Daily Express.**

The Empire of King George VI will continue to gather strength within itself. For, unlike the Empire of King George III, it is not founded upon coercion. **Sir Samuel Hoare.**

There had been a great deal of sob-stuff about peace at any price, even to the extent of being kicked and saying nothing, but he did not believe there was any deterioration in the English character. **General Sir Hubert Gough.**

The Navy, after a lean period of unilateral disarmament, is now in process of being restored to a material strength commensurate with its inevitable responsibilities. **Leader in The Times.**

In conclusion, may I deprecate the use of the word "compulsion"? It is in itself an ugly word, suggesting reluctance on the one side and force on the other; and the Englishman is by tradition and habit very sensitive to any infringement of his personal liberty. A better, and surely truer, word is "obligatory." **Letter in The Times.**

The British public has no sense of duty at present and the spirit prevailing is unhealthy. Too many think only of staying up all night, and there is too much money grabbing. With conscription the youth of the nation would be trained to think of their country and service. **Lady Haig.**

Westminster knows well enough the difficulties presented by sub-Christian nations, yet pacifists continue to embarrass with requests to treat them as New Testament Christians. **Letter in Sheffield Telegraph.**

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The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union

Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but providing news, information and an open forum

Serving all who are working for Peace

February 20, 1937

DISTURBING THE PEACE?

THOUGH not new, the charge twice made in the recent Church Assembly debate that pacifism is definitely a danger to world peace is one that no pacifist dare ignore.

What does it mean? How exactly can a sincere effort endanger the very thing it sets out to secure? The Bishop of London gave us a clue when he added that "if they had taken the view of the pacifists in 1914, either the German Emperor or Hitler would be in Whitehall today."

Fresh news only this week of what the Church is up against in Germany gives point to his fears. On the other hand, it further emphasizes that the one thing Hitler has found it impossible to defeat altogether is the body of people whose very existence is dependent not upon any kind of physical force but upon a faith.

That, in fact, is the heart of the matter—peace is a way of life based on a faith. If A is about to hit B and B does nothing whatever to ward off the blow, B will suffer. That is a simple physical law. But, of course, human relationships are not so simple as that. Certainly war has no relation whatever to so simple a process. Apart altogether from the complex processes leading up to A's alleged intention most of which could be altered by B so as to change the intention, "hitting" involves a good many other processes requiring time, during which B can take several pacifist steps to change A's intention—including the last-minute power of non-violence. But that is only the pacifist view in its severely "practical" aspect. That view involves a faith that outlives all failures which may befall despite the power of its practical measures—a faith in the ultimate triumph of the right and the good of mankind because of the unity of mankind in one great power and purpose.

The peace that is a way of life and a faith cannot be endangered by seeking to live that life despite opposition and persecution. The peace that is the undisturbed and selfish enjoyment of privileges is always in danger.

But surely it is not for us to try to teach a Christian leader anything about faith?

DO THE FACTS DISPROVE THE PACIFIST CASE?

WILFRED WELLOCK

IT appears to be generally assumed by the opponents of pacifism that the conquest of Abyssinia by Italy, the present war in Spain, the rearmament of Nazi Germany, and so on, knock the bottom out of the pacifist case.

The Bishop of London, for example, said at the Church Assembly that

"he would have thought that the tragedy of Abyssinia would have cured every pacifist in the world."

In the present article I will confine my remarks to Abyssinia, and my first comment is this: since the methods adopted by Abyssinia, and by the League, which professed to support her, were the methods of militarism, and that these failed to save Abyssinia, the conclusion to be drawn is that it was militarism and not pacifism that was on trial, and that failed.

ABYSSINIA made no pretence of pacifism. On the contrary, she had arms and sought to procure more. That she did not procure all the arms she desired was due to the action of Powers which professed to be acting for her good, and to be operating the League of Nations on her behalf, and not to any reason of pacifism.

I am prepared to say at once that in my view an unbiased study of events between December, 1934 and the fall of Abyssinia compels one to conclude that Abyssinia was betrayed at almost every stage in her long and heroic struggle for independence by the two dominant League Powers, Britain and France.

With the question of the motives behind that betrayal I cannot deal here, but what is certain is that disbelief in the method of violence was not one of them. The simple fact is that for reasons which have not yet been given, the Powers which control the League declined to use its machinery to the full in order to try to save Abyssinia.

AT the same time I do not think we are entitled to assume that even if the League had been used to the utmost, Italy would have been defeated. Recent events in Spain have shown that the fascist Powers are prepared, in a crisis, to defend their system of government, by joint action, if need be, in the belief, apparently, that a great struggle between fascism and socialism or communism is inevitable ere long.

Some of us said at the time, that a full-blooded sanctions policy against Italy would probably precipitate a world war. Moreover, it should not

denies that
Abyssinia proves
the case for
armed resistance

be forgotten that the fascist Powers are also the "have-not" Powers, who claim that their desperate economic condition is largely due to the fact that the "have" Powers possess and control the bulk of the world's territory, labour, markets and raw materials, and so on. Hence the fascist States are united by two powerful interests.

These distressing facts reveal the conditions in which militarism operates today and the instability of the world's economic structure.

What the militarist is perhaps entitled to say, in view of the failure of the League to save Abyssinia, is that the latter ought to have been better armed, and that this is the real lesson of the tragedy.

But would Abyssinia have been safer if she had built up a powerful military machine? I do not think so. Had she done that she would have stimulated the idea of a big black African Empire, at which Britain, France, and Italy would have taken fright, and then would have replied by dividing the country between themselves, for which policy they would have been at no loss to find ample excuses.

ONE further point should be mentioned. Mussolini's chief argument at home in furthering his Abyssinian adventure was Italy's civilizing mission in Ethiopia, and as so many of our own conquests have been made on the same excuse, we have no cause for complaint. Before we take Italy to task we must first put our own house in order.

That brings me to the pacifist alternative. Mankind is confronted with the fact that if an empire is claimed to be necessary to the greatness and prosperity of Britain and France, and so on, every big Power is entitled to make the same claim, from which it follows that imperialism must be abandoned or that an era of conquest and catastrophic war confronts us.

It is here that Britain could give a lead, and had she given that lead when Italy first began to talk about Abyssinia, the recent tragedy might not have occurred. As Dick Sheppard stated to the *Daily Herald* on September 3, 1935

"The peaceful settlement of the world is in the hands of the 'have' nations, and because it is the privilege of the rich and strong to lead they should take the initiative. Let England set the example. 'What price are we willing to pay for peace?'"

2

ABYSSINIA

AND then Abyssinia. Supposing Abyssinia had adopted non-violent resistance to Italy, destroyed all her arms and refused to kill a single Italian, what would have been the outcome? Her moral courage would have put the whole world to shame, and held up Italy to derision. Italy might have been able to make a trade bargain with Abyssinia in order to save her face, but it is inconceivable that the latter would be occupying her present humiliating position.

The sort of letter which the Emperor of Abyssinia might have addressed to Mussolini on such an occasion was suggested by Professor L. P. Jacks in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian* some time ago:—

"YOU have made Italy a great military Power. A quarter of a million men, equipped with every apparatus of destruction, stands at the frontier ready to pounce upon my country and overwhelm it. I have it in my power to give them considerable trouble.

"My people are ready to die in defence of their homes. But it will not be done.

"If an Abyssinian dies at your hand he will die defenceless, and Italy will be his murderer. Not a shot will be fired to oppose you, not an obstacle will be thrown in your way. I have disbanded the last of my soldiers.

"What ammunition I had is blown up. My rifles, my tanks, my aeroplanes, my cylinders of poison gas I have deposited unguarded in such and such a place; you are at liberty to walk off with the lot. Unlike you I have signed no Kellogg Pact renouncing war as an instrument of policy.

"But I am a Christian, a follower of him who went like a sheep to the slaughter. Advance, then, and work your will. I await you at Addis Ababa."

Only when that policy has been tried and failed—failed as completely as militarism did in this instance—will it be the time to denounce it.

(The next article in this series will deal with German rearmament.)

PACIFIST PAMPHLETS

State Housekeeping.
Is There no Better Way?
Fear, The Dictator.
The Laws of Peace.
Two Cigarettes for Peace.
Sanctions Junction, Change Here for Peace.
Pacifist's ABC.
The Great "If."
The above can be obtained from the author, A. Ruth Fry, Thorpeness, Suffolk.
Price 1d. each.
Larger quantities at reduced prices.

"ACID TEST" FOR THE CHURCHES

Make Peace the Vital Issue

PROFESSOR Charles E. Raven suggested to a group of the Student Christian Movement at the University of Liverpool that the attitude of the churches to the question of peace and war might well be the "acid test" as to whether they are to survive and influence the nation.

He further advised that, in this country, attempts on the whole front of what is known as capitalism would be bound to fail due to lack of public support.

If, however, peace is made the focal point, sufficient public opinion could be raised to secure success; and from this issue flanking attacks might well carry everything before them.

An example of this policy was shown in the nineteenth century when the abolition of slavery opened up the field for all the industrial and social changes that followed.

Here's The Answer

Argument. Italy's alleged hardships are not a real cause of war because she can sell her goods and can buy necessities of life as easily as anyone else.

BETWEEN 1930 and 1934, mainly as a result of our tariff policy, Italian exports to Britain decreased by 55%. It does not alter the pacifist's attitude against our tariffs that to America and France the decrease was over 70% and to all countries 57%—or that other nations' exports also decreased.

On the contrary, it only emphasizes Italy's and the world's total difficulties and the need of a universal reorganization of trade in which we should cooperate and take the lead if no one else does. This country's main contribution to the economic war has been the Ottawa agreements.

For detailed statistics, see the *Economist's* Ottawa Supplement (October 22, 1932), Royal Institute of International Affairs' *Raw Materials and Colonies* (Information Department Paper No. 18), pp. 36-43, and *Annuario Statistico Italiano*.

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FUTURE OF INDIA

Swing to the Left?

THE opinion that the mind of India is at this stage swinging from the contemplation of revolution on purely political lines toward the idea of economic revolution on socialist if not even Marxist principles as the main objective of thought and action, was expressed by Professor Mathews in a paper read to the East India Association last week.

The wealthy absentee money-lenders, with their stranglehold on the peasant, the absolute Indian prince, and the Brahmin priest, were, in the minds of men like Nehru, as much the enemy of the Indian people's freedom as was the British Government.

Professor Mathews thought that an ideal forcing bed was afforded by the conditions produced under the new constitution where the politicians, simulating affection for the peasant, would promise fantastic and impossible ameliorations of the peasant's lot.

"Yet to the detached observer," Professor Mathews continued, "however intense his sympathies with Indian aspirations toward unity and freedom, the shadow of other gigantic and evil forces looms up—dirt, disease, illiteracy, grinding poverty, exploitation."

A FALLACY EXPOSED

"There is not a single soldier of any worth today who would not admit in his heart of hearts that no military man in authority would dare to adopt wholeheartedly and without reserve the principle of 'collective security,' because, in practice, it does not work."

This assertion is made by Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier in an article on "The defence that is only pretence," in the current issue of *Peace* (the organ of the National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 2d.)

A survey of "The war danger in Central Europe," by Commander E. P. Young, representing a different point of view on the question of collective security appears in the same issue.

A UNIVERSITY "INVADED"

When two Peace Pledge Union speakers opposed a motion that "Absolute pacifism is not a sufficient peace policy" at Reading University, it was probably the first time that the pacifist case had been publicly stated there.

It was in no sense a formal debate as no vote was taken, but was an honest attempt to arrive at the truth. The motion was proposed by two members of the staff.

COLONIES FOR GERMANY?

A Suggested Reform

THE first direct diplomatic exchange between Germany and Great Britain on the colonial question took place on Friday of last week when Herr von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador, had an interview lasting nearly two hours with Lord Halifax, acting Foreign Secretary.

The discussion was reported to have been "quite inconclusive," and apparently the German Government will not at present make a definite demand for the return of any of her former colonies.

Propaganda for the German Colonial League formed the subject of a broadcast from Munich earlier last week. "Our colonies have been stolen from us," declared the speaker.

A leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* on Monday pointed out that "international administration is the only solution to imperialism" and an article by Sir John Harris in the same issue suggested that

"if the mandatory system of 1920 could be allied to the Bismarck-Stanley creation of 1885 (the Conventional Basin of the Congo) and then expanded so as to satisfy the substance of any grievance, and a form of mandatory control developed there would be provided scope for all the colonial energies of Europe."

Press reports indicate that the British Government looks for a general European settlement before embarking on the consideration of any colonial readjustments.

EACH FOR ALL

"All peace lovers must work for the end of imperialism and for the re-planning of the State on the basis of each for all and all for each," said Wilfred Wellock at a meeting held in Severn Street Schools, Birmingham, recently.

"In international affairs," he said, "The British Empire is the greatest aggressive fact."

MORE GAS PROTESTS

Still more anti-gas manifestoes will be issued by local Councils of Action in the near future.

The London and Home Counties (South) area is starting work on a manifesto for this part of the country, while work on another such document is proceeding actively in Yorkshire.

SO NOW WE KNOW!

Description applied to gas masks, by a comfortable old lady overheard by a PEACE NEWS reader:

How unbecoming they are.

THE CHURCH AND PACIFISM

Proposal to End Disunity

ASSEMBLY DEBATE SEQUEL

THE conclusions reached by the Church Assembly concerning the Christian attitude to war, have once again shown clearly the division between those who feel the Church must be in conflict with the State on this question and those who hope that cooperation with the State will lead to the eventual establishment of the kingdom of God.

This has been pointed out by a Methodist minister, the Rev. Donald Dugard of Rossendale, who suggested, in a letter published in the *Manchester Guardian* last Saturday, that "as well as working for the international settlement of disputes the Church should

1. "Allow for liberty of conscience in times of war as well as times of peace," and

2. "Encourage the formation of groups comprised of Christians of different denominations (Quakers included) to discover the mind of Christ on the subject, and discuss it in relationship to Christian reunion."

TOO DIVIDED

He added that as the Church was so divided it had no moral right to preach peace to a disunited world.

The statement that pacifists were a danger to world peace was declared in the same letter to be "laughable were it not so untrue." One might just as well say, continued the Rev. Dugard, that

"St. Francis, George Fox, Mr. Lansbury, and their followers will be the cause of the next world conflagration."

REBUILDING THE LEAGUE

A five days Easter School, from March 25 to 30 to discuss how best to "Rebuild the League" is included in the League of Nations Union's plans for 1937. Dr. Gilbert Murray and Neil Little, of the International Labour Office, are among those who have already consented to open the discussions.

Other activities are tours to America in the *Queen Mary* sailing on March 31, and an I.L.O. party to Geneva for the International Labour Conference and the annual assembly of the League of Nations. Further details can be obtained from the L.N.U., 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

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Fifteen Songs—Rousing, Inspiring words adapted to well-known tunes

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GOVERNMENT'S RECRUITING FILM—Scene from "O.H.M.S." (reviewed last week) showing British soldiers going to the rescue. . . (inset) invariable war "love interest" supplied by Anna Lee and John Mills.

Films

TWO REAL PEACE FILMS

are discussed by

ERIC W. SYKES

BRIEF and to the point this week: so much to tell you, so little space to do it . . .

In PEACE NEWS dated February 6, we discussed peace films, and possibilities of running special pacifist film shows: this week I had a private view of one or two.

Hell Unlimited is a brilliant satire on war, the work of a young Scotsman named Norman McLaren, an amateur who produced the film because he felt that he must, the best of reasons.

By means of really clever animated diagrams interspersed with straight photography, McLaren shows grimly and convincingly that the armament manufacturer is a puller of strings, and we the puppets moved, chessmen-like, in a game of death and slaughter which ends only in shekels in his pocket, and bloodied fields and cities. Here, with none of the spectacular artificialities of *All Quiet On The Western Front* and similar war "epics," we have the effect of war laid bare, its crushing decay of men, matter and morale.

With the uncompromising reality and fearless revelation of a good Russian film, this little two-reeler from Scotland shows all the filthy work of poison gas, plagues, bombs, and the machinery of war . . . other films have done that . . . but **THIS** one goes on and suggests, too, a way in which every member of the audience who sees it may help toward world peace, our ultimate aim. In that it is unique. . .

The film takes thirty minutes to show—thirty gripping, suspense filled minutes, of which the best five are undoubtedly the satire on a "disarmament conference," one of the slickest and most pointed pieces of cinema art which I have ever witnessed. . .

If McLaren should chance to read this, may he take it to heart and repeat the dose until further notice. . . I

dream of the day when "Peace News Peace-Film Productions Ltd." will flourish under his directorship!

A WORTH-WHILE FILM

Of different stamp was the professionally produced semi-historical drama, *End Of St. Petersburg*, directed by the brilliant Russian impressionist-producer, Pudovkin. . . there are only three copies of this film outside Russia, and the film is just ten years old but every minute of the time taken for its projection is well spent.

Again a steel king figures large in the story—a relentless, money-mad death machine manufacturer, regarding war as a heaven-sent opportunity of amassing an even huger fortune . . . carefully the film traces the fortunes of a young peasant who becomes enmeshed in the strike of the steel-workers, and, subsequently, the World War.

I can confidently recommend both films to peace workers who feel that moving picture is more convincing than spoken word. A post-card to me, care of PEACE NEWS will bring you back, in reply, full details.

NEW READER IN HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

Received a few days ago a delightful and friendly letter from Leonard L. Levinson, aide-de-camp to film star Francis Lederer, leader and founder of the World Peace Federation.

Lederer was unable to reply personally to my recent letter, being many hundreds of miles away from Hollywood, but from Mr. L. Levinson came much news of the activities and aims of the W. P. F. My space this week is almost exhausted, so next week I shall go fairly fully into the work of this overseas friend, who sends to all PEACE NEWS readers "all encouragement and wishes for success" . . . and insists that PEACE NEWS shall be sent weekly to Hollywood! Doubtless the editor will oblige when I ask him . . . and soon, who knows,

(Continued foot of next column)

Drama

PASSION FOR LIBERTY IN A PLAY

Special to PEACE NEWS

THE Durham Colleges Dramatic Society is to be congratulated on its interpretation of Susan Glaspell's play *Inheritors* at the Assembly Rooms, North Bailey, Durham, recently.

The play was produced by W. G. Farrell, late of Festival Theatre, Cambridge.

Mr. N. B. Barrow describes the play in *New Durham* as "an effort to attain sincerity against a back-

ground of racial hatred and high-brow hypocrisy." It traces the passion for liberty through three generations.

A family of American pioneers throw open their land to a Hungarian refugee, and their attitude to the native Red Indians is expressed in the line spoken by one of each generation—"Maybe I can lie under the same sod with the Red boys and not be ashamed."

This spirit is reflected in the granddaughter's attitude to two Hindu students. "What are they to you?" she is asked, "Strangers who came from the other side of the world, drawn by what we say about ourselves."

THE WORST LONELINESS

The sufferings of a conscientious objector, still imprisoned two years after the war, are sensitively portrayed. Madeline, his champion, says of him, "I think a man who is willing to go to prison for what he believes, is too good to be expelled from any college"; and Professor Holden remarks, "A man who stands outside the ideal of his time—there isn't any worse loneliness."

In the last act, Miss Glaspell superimposes a difficult, but telling analogy between the value of an old farmer's corn and the value of his family love, and shows how each must spread farther than its own domain.

"Corn don't stay where it is—the prevailing wind carries it over to your neighbour's farm. . . like a free gift. Corn gives to corn." It is reflected, too, by Madeline: "What you are—that doesn't stay with you. . . I want the wind to have something to carry . . . Love that could save the world, if only we would throw it to the wind."

It is an admirable play for production by pacifist groups.

An Austrian correspondent writes:

Vienna has had this season an exceptional opportunity to hear open and free propaganda for peace from the stage in two plays performed by prominent Austrian actors. Both plays present the case of peace from different points of view, but are absolutely pacifist.

In Emmet Lavery's play *Monsignore's Hour* the author advocates peace in a more simple form.

A catholic priest, expressing the deep and sincere craving for peace of the average Christian wins the heart of the head of Christianity and, in view of the latter's hesitations, he gives a clear answer regarding the way to peace, when he says "Christians expect from their leader the following command: **Not to participate in any war.**"

The other play of Giraudoux *The Trojan war will not take place*. . . which is in antique costume, is a spirited, radical, often funny, refutation of nearly all the fundamentals of warfare and he succeeds in depriving war of its glory and its philosophic basis.

Introducing the

World Correspondence Exchange

THE World Correspondence Exchange was originally instituted with the object of promoting friendly cooperation, comradeship, and good will among all people throughout the world.

Though there are no specific qualifications for membership it is hoped that prospective members are in sympathy with this ideal.

The pleasure and profit derived from international correspondence cannot be over estimated. It provides facilities for the cultivation of interesting friendships, for improving one's knowledge of languages, for the exchange of stamps, postcards, literature, and photographs.

Opinions can be exchanged on more serious subjects such as politics, religion, economics, and so on, while correspondence often leads to holidays abroad.

The W.C.E. (as the Exchange is known) sends out a news bulletin and lists of new members three or four times a year. At present 22 countries are represented on the lists.

The annual subscription is 3s., and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Mr. Leonard Holmes, 30 Scarisbrick New Road, Southport, Lancashire.

(Continued from column 2)

you may visit your local cinema and see the leading star casually (or intently) turning the pages of a current issue of PEACE NEWS . . . here's hoping.

ALL THE REST OF THE REAL NEWS

BEAU GESTE: you remember Ronald Coleman's dashing Beau Geste in the old penny-plain days? Now comes news from Paramount that a new twopenny-technicoloured version is to be made, with Fred MacMurray playing the old Ronald part. . . Garbo soon to be seen here in *Camille*, said by eminent American critics to be "finest ever": certainly a new, more smiling Garbo is seen in stills received. . . said to give a comprehensive study of post-War Germany, Remarque's new war drama *Three Comrades* is nearly ready for filming. . .

RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Preparing for Peace

THE COMPLETE PACIFIST. Ronald Duncan. Boriswood. 3d.

"I BELIEVE *The Complete Pacifist* to be as constructive and convincing a pamphlet as any that I have yet read," writes Canon H. R. L. Sheppard, in his short introduction.

After dealing convincingly with the attitude of those who believe that war is inevitable, Mr. Ronald Duncan proceeds to explain what he understands by pacifism—a way of living that is positive and courageous.

The injustices which Germany, Italy, and Japan have suffered are the prime cause of the present restlessness and rearmament; the British Empire must be prepared to make sacrifices in order

A SLOGAN FOR CHRISTIANS

THE Archbishop of York's statement at the Church Assembly that "it can be a Christian duty to kill" has shocked Mr. A. J. Cummings, of the *News Chronicle*, and drew from him last week the comment "Can it indeed? What a slogan for Christians!"

Although Mr. Cummings considers "it may be an urgent political duty in a hopelessly unchristian world to make the national defences as secure as possible against attack" he was honest enough to write a short while ago that he would "blush to defend war as being consistent with the Christian ethic."

"Surely it is the duty of the priests of Christ (if they believe in their calling)," he added last week, "not to busy themselves in giving indulgences beforehand to potential Christian killers, but to preach and work passionately and with all their might against the very idea of war as a method of settling human quarrels."

that poorer countries may not lack raw materials. An international conference should be called to arrange for an equal distribution of wealth.

Since neither the Church, the League of Nations, the Labour Party, nor the Communist Party is completely pacifist, the need for a Pacifist United Front is stressed. Individual pacifists, meeting frequently in small groups, and training for non-violent action, must gradually change the outlook of the State, and so affect international policy.

In addition, the economic injustices, the class war, must be ended; and the pamphlet concludes with some constructive suggestions for righting social wrongs by disciplined, non-violent resistance, e.g. a strike against unjust landlords, Means Test demonstrations, and stay-in strikes in the mines. These, to be successful, must be carried on by people who are united, trained to meet suffering, and wholeheartedly pacifist.

F.N.H.

Other Reviews in Brief

THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO FOR 1937. Allen & Unwin. £3 3s.

For everyone with contacts or interests abroad this book will be found indispensable as a reference work.

WAR ON GREAT CITIES. Frank Morison. Faber & Faber. 8s. 6d.

In retelling the stories of the air raids, this book paints, for the younger generation, pictures of horror and suffering of which the older generation needs no reminder. Only the last 25 pages, however, are given to the consideration of London in relation to possible air raids.

Frank Morison attaches greater importance to the incendiary and explosive bomb than to the gas bomb, and suggests using the Thames as the highway of the fire fighters.

THE NAZI CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN. By the editor of "The

brown book of the Hitler terror." Gollancz. 5s.

That the "Nazi conspiracy" is "inseparably bound up with the rebel rising" in Spain is the belief of the author of this book, which is a compilation of documents relating to the alleged activities of Nazi agents in Spain.

PROPERTY AND IMPROPERTY. J. A. Hobson. Gollancz. 4s. 6d.

A discussion of the effects of the private ownership of the means of production is the essence of the argument which Mr. Hobson expounds in this valuable book.

HITLER'S DRIVE TO THE EAST. F. Elwyn Jones. Gollancz. 2s. 6d.

The author gives an interesting study of German economic and political penetration in South-Eastern Europe.

THE FUNCTIONS OF AN INTERNATIONAL EQUITY TRIBUNAL. The New Commonwealth. Thorney House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1. 6d.

Proposals for modifying and supplementing the League system as we have it today are contained in this pamphlet.

IN SUPPORT OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY. World Student Association, 1 Cite Paradis, Paris, Xe.

This leaflet takes the form of a statement, signed by students in England, France, Czechoslovakia, and India, of conditions existing in Spain.

They were impressed, the leaflet points out, by the unity and determination of the people resisting the revolt. The statement ends with an appeal for food, clothing, and medical equipment to relieve the widespread suffering and privation.

THE BEGINNINGS OF WAR RESISTANCE. Jessie Wallace Hughan, Ph.D. War Resisters League, 171 West 12th Street, New York City. 5c.

This informative pamphlet gives the history of war resistance throughout the world since 1914. It mentions the work of the No-Conscription Fellowship during the war, the formation of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the attitude of American Socialists in 1917 to the war. It is especially useful to those who are interested in the development of war resistance.

Toward a Pacifist Technique—2

GETTING RID OF TEMPER

This is the second of two articles by a correspondent (the first of which appeared last week) dealing with points of interest to pacifists in "The Use of the Self" by F. Matthias Alexander (Methuen, 6s.).

ANY action that we do frequently, we do in what feels the "normal" and "natural" way. But it is simply because we have always done it in that way that it feels "natural," and the feeling is no guarantee that it is the best way.

This is an important point in any self training, for unless we remember it, we shall find difficulty in changing any response, opposed as it is by habits which cry out against our new and better methods that "They don't feel natural!"

The realization that there were such habits of feeling explained the obstacle to improvement, mentioned last week, and, in many cases, the reason for

the continuance of bad muscular use. If we prepare to perform an action, we "nerve" ourselves—put ourselves into a state of muscular preparedness which is difficult to describe but easy to recognize in oneself.

Then we feel "right" to perform the action. But we can develop a habit of too great preparedness, as in the stutterer, who, Mr. Alexander says, develops unnecessary tension in his speaking muscles.

He would, in theory, speak with less tension; he cannot in practice, because "it doesn't feel right." Get your own throat ready for speaking, make it a bit tenser, then try to speak. You will get an excellent imitation of a stutterer.

Mr. Alexander's methods for dealing with these bad muscular habits cannot be described here. The method which he first developed is described in *The Use of the Self*, other less tedious methods have been adopted since, and it will be interesting to hear

later if pacifist groups have any success with them.

AN EXPLANATION

A footnote from *The Use of the Self* bears particularly on the pacifist aspect of such methods. It concerns a pupil who found in the course of his work with Mr. Alexander that he had got rid of the uncontrollable fits of temper he had had before.

He could not understand how "purely physical" methods could get rid of what he looked on as a "nervous" or "mental" symptom. Mr. Alexander asked him how people knew when he had lost his temper, and pointed out that the tone of his voice, the flashing of his eyes, the expression by which he showed his rage, were all results of muscular action.

"Change the manner of use," Mr. Alexander says, "and you change the conditions throughout the organism. The old reaction associated with the old manner of use and the old conditions cannot therefore take place, for the means are no longer there. . . ."

"If loss of control can be manifested only by means of the use of ourselves, it follows that a conscious direction of an improving use will bring us for the first time within striking distance of a conscious control of human reaction or behaviour."

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"Dear Sir....."

Letters to the Editor should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper only. Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to publish extracts from letters.

Correspondents must send their names and addresses, though not necessarily for publication.

CHRISTIANITY AND PACIFISM

I HAVE a certain sympathy with your correspondent, R. Thomas, but if he means that in his view life is purely material, I do not see that he can get beyond what one might call negative pacifism. **If material wealth is the highest good, why should a man not claim whatever he can get of it?**

I know that one can get non-violence from some of the non-Christian religions, but I know of nothing but Christianity (not orthodoxy) on which to base a positive pacifist way of dealing with the offender. For Christ understood the essential nature of the universe as no one else has ever done, and declared it to be not material but spiritual, and his whole teaching is just an explanation of that fact.

In this realm alone the highest good of each does not clash with the highest good of all.

The Christian pacifist knowing that because this is truth, it is hidden, not too deeply to get at, in the heart of the offender, strives to arouse it and thus effect the only purpose that matters with regard to him, namely, his redemption from his own wrong-doing.

RUBY OSBORN.

Lullington,

Heathfield, Sussex.

Pacifism as a policy, non-resistance as a policy, are all very well up to a point.

At some time or other the pacifist, especially the extreme pacifist, is going to be faced with an unexpected crisis before which he will be liable to crumple up completely—perhaps abandon the pacifist policy as a theory which will not always work.

Perfect 100 percent Christianity will work in every situation.

FRANK S. NOTCUTT.

48 Ashford Road,

Brighton, 6.

SOCIAL CREDIT

In reply to "A P.P.U. Student of Economics," no doubt the reason why so many members "waste their energies on Social Credit" is through sheer inability to see the fallacy upon which it is alleged to be based.

For the benefit of these unenlightened ones I suggest that an early demonstration by your correspondent of the fallacy to which he refers, might, if possible, save them wasting any more.

"A STUDENT OF THE NEW ECONOMICS."
Knaphill, Woking.

What About The Economic WAR?

"THERE is no difference whatsoever between military war and economic war in principle. The difference is only one of method. The former is the inevitable corollary of the latter."

Your correspondent, Lt.-Col. Creagh Scott is right of course, and he is right also when he suggests that this economic war is not less the affair of peace lovers than the military one.

We peace pledge signatories indeed are most of us in the position of supporting by our daily occupations a scheme of things whose outcome we are pledged to oppose. That is not a tenable position and it would be better for us to recognize it.

"Living peace" means much more than courtesy and patience in personal contacts. The necessary next step is sketched in outline by the P.P.U. pamphlet *Aims and Basis of Active Pacifism*. Until we can collectively devise some working demonstration of this principle of communal pacifism we are very greatly in peril of sitting between two stools.

The faith and the vision we bring to bear on the consideration of wars that are not yet a reality needs bringing earnestly to bear on this war that is a reality—that social, commercial struggle to which our everyday activity in office, and bank, and store, and press, and factory are so largely contributing. That is the real and present problem for pacifists.

LESLIE STUBBINGS.

Chancton, Dartnell Park,
West Byfleet, Surrey.

See "What are you going to do about it?—2," particularly the foot of page 7.—Ed.

EVOLUTION AND INVASION

SOMEONE recently suggested how we should meet an invader—unarmed and in hospitable fashion. I agree, but, at first, the invaders would be suspicious and quite probably slaughter a few hundred.

But sustained non-violent resistance would soon dispel suspicion—at a cost, admittedly—and gradually play upon the better instincts of the invading soldiers.

The unresisted invader would either retire somewhat sheepishly, or, more likely, proceed to take control of the country and exploit it. Great patience and sacrifice would be required. Now, supposing there was no evacuation, and the "enemy" settled down in its new "possession."

It would be but another invasion comparable to those of the Romans, Saxons, and Normans but a comparatively bloodless one. After the invasions, there was assimilation, fusion, racial strengthening, progress, and eventual oblivion of the invasions. Most historians seem agreed that such invasions were a good thing and that they moulded our history.

In the event of another invasion being effected, why should not further assimilation, fusion, and racial strengthening, plus eventual oblivion of the invasion, follow?

D. A. BURTON.

Cotlake, Trull Road,
Taunton, Somerset.

COLONIAL CLAIMS

SURELY Germany has no true colonial claims, and we have none.

Is not the solution of the colonial problem an exploiter-proof mandatory system? When the natives have learnt self government then, surely, the colonists should retire.

Why do countries desire colonies? To solve the overcrowding problem? But countries with colonies have as serious an unemployment problem as those without.

To provide raw material? The raw material is available to all buyers at the same rate.

Colony-owning countries have, however, the advantage of markets for their produce, and they put tariffs up against outsiders.

It is prestige after which Germany yearns. But under the mandatory system the unfortunate countries would not cower under the prestige snobbery of the colonists.

KATHLEEN BARTLETT.

28 Cranhurst Road,
London, N.W.2.

QUANTITY OR QUALITY?

It is strength we need; numbers, and quickly; a pacifist minority, no matter its quality, will be trampled out of existence if a major European conflict begins. But a huge virile movement stands a chance of preventing a catastrophe.

FRED. W. DASH.

133 Rosebery Avenue,
Tottenham, N.17.

THE CHURCH ON WAR

I CONSIDER that under the invitation of clause 7 (of the Church Assembly resolution—summarized fully in last week's PEACE NEWS), all members and supporters of Christian worship must now go into action, unitedly, and with no uncertain voice and denounce the utter blasphemy, false leadership, and disloyalty to Jesus contained in the support given to clauses 5 and 6 by Christian priests and laymen.

If they require the backing of scholarship let them read *The Early Christian Attitude to War*, by C. John Cadoux (Allen and Unwin, 10s. 6d.). It is no use waiting for the war machine to mobilize, **now** is the moment to denounce the evil and support our few pacifist ministers in their struggle against odds.

Get up in church at the close of the service and formally denounce in a few words this resolution; sign and affix to church doors similar protests; and for those who do not possess the vitality for such displays of conscious citizenship, let them write personally to the bishops and ministers and say without personal abuse exactly what they think.

CHARLES NORTHERN.

18 Moore Street,
London, S.W.3.

During the last war, the Archbishop of Canterbury decided that, in the circumstances, it was permissible to break the commandment, "Thou shalt keep holy the sabbath day."

The Church Assembly has decided that, in circumstances that might arise, it would be permissible to break the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

Can anybody, bishop or layman, tell me if there are a few odd circumstances which would abrogate the rest of the commandments, making it permissible for me to steal, commit adultery, and so on? Or must I accept the ruling of Him who said that to offend in one point is to break the whole law?

BRIAN L. RICKETT.

56 Durand Gardens,
London, S.W.9.

WHITE FEATHER BADGES

Mrs. Nellie Shaw appears to miss the significance of the white feather as a badge.

Pacifists are repeatedly and rightly reproached for seeming to monopolize peace. The critics quite honestly declare that they too want peace but that they are prepared to fight "if the need should come."

Wearers of the white feather proclaim their refusal to be bluffed that the need may come.

E. M. BOLT.

5 Brent Lodge, Finchley.

Late Letters

PACIFISTS AND
SOCIALISM

I FULLY agree with John W. Cowling (in his article in PEACE NEWS for January 23) that the only hope of permanent peace and happiness for the world lies in the historically maturing revolutionary change of the basis of society, from capitalism and imperialism to socialism (as the first stage of communism).

John W. Cowling, however, is sure that no act of violence will ever be necessary, in whatever circumstances may arise, in order to carry through the accomplishment of such a change. All that is necessary, it is argued, is a perfected technique of non-violent action.

Those of us who cannot admit the invincibility on all occasions of such a technique, will yet welcome its use on every occasion where it can be effective; and you will find us working with you.

For the alternative here is not between violent revolutionary change and non-violent revolutionary change. It is between, on the one hand, using every factor in the situation, every opportunity for what it is worth, neglecting or vetoing no kind of action if it can best serve the end desired (and that means, for a socialist, avoiding violence as often as, and as long as possible); and on the other hand limiting revolutionary action in advance by a decision to restrict the methods employed.

WILFRED S. WIGHAM.

Coanwood, Jordans,
near Beaconsfield.

NEUSEL'S "PACIFISM"

Mr. Gill's letter on the "pacifist technique" as employed by Neusel in his fight with Petersen would have been better used as a bit of satire on pacifism in the "Terrorstruck" press!

A boxer who takes many blows does it either because his defence is weak or because, like the great Dempsey, he is able and willing to take a few to get some "good ones" of his own home.

This is all Neusel did, and Petersen was beaten simply as a result of Neusel's heavier punching to the body.

For goodness sake, don't drag in pacifism so irrelevantly, or we shall be regarded as a lot of chumps, with no sound intellectual basis for our ideas.

The nearest to pacifism I ever saw in the ring was when a certain Fred Archer took, without hitting back, all his opponent (Frankie Burns) had to give for nearly a round. He did this because he had accidentally fouled him just before, and was too much of a gentleman to take advantage.

JOSEPH GORMAN.

26 Clements Road,
London, E.6.

Please Order Your
PEACE NEWS
EARLY

PEACE CALL TO
EUROPE

War Method Condemned

A "MANIFESTO to the peoples of Europe," calling for peace in the name of human fellowship, was launched at a crowded meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Sunday.

The meeting had been described as a development of the proposal for a "shipload of friendship" with which Alderman J. Toole (Lord Mayor of Manchester) hopes to improve Anglo-Irish relations.

Mr. Wickham Steed, one of the speakers, said that the message they sent out to the world was that they stood firmly

"against the abominable stupidity of the war method of settling differences between nations."

He indicted the "National" Government for not being frank with the people.

Other speakers included Mr. A. M. Wall, Sir Arthur Haworth, and the Lord Mayor, who, in an interview given a few days before the meeting, had said that "peace talk" had become something broadly accepted by everybody without constructive thought.

A "NO RISK"
POLICY

Insurance Men Agree

So great an enthusiasm for pacifism was shown at a debate held by the Insurance Debating Society last week that a motion declaring the pacifist to be one of the greatest obstacles to world peace was defeated by a large majority.

Life was a struggle, and fighting an intense form of living, said the proposer R. J. G. Boothby, M.P. He held that Britain was justified in arming to such an extent as to make a possible aggressor realize that it was not worth while attacking her.

In replying Robert O. Mennell said that a pacifist not only objected to war but wanted to live a "harmonious life of happy cooperation." He contended that war was impossible in a world in which all people thought war wrong. "The technique of non-violent pacifism," he thought was "more protective than armaments."

BREAK THE VICIOUS
CIRCLE

"If the world is to be saved from war the vicious circle of armaments must be broken, and it can only be broken if one nation takes its courage in its hands and seeks to break it," said Professor C. E. M. Joad at a meeting held by the Oxford University Pacifist Association last week.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS
IN BRIEF

AUSTRIA

Dr. Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, at a meeting of the Fatherland Front at Vienna on February 14 reported economic and financial progress and expressed his appreciation of Italian friendship.

Dealing with the monarchy he said that this question must be decided constitutionally by the people of Austria. There must be no experiments.

BALKANS

Greece, Turkey, Rumania, and Yugoslavia met in conference at Athens on February 15.

Development of their relations with Italy was understood to be the main issue of their discussions.

FRANCE

"Quotas are a weapon of economic war. We shall not drop that weapon until economic peace has been concluded," declared M. Spinasse, Minister of National Economy, defending criticism of French financial policy in the Senate, according to a report dated February 9.

It was reported on February 14 that M. Blum, answering complaints of higher prices, had issued an appeal for "patience and moderation." The Government was determined to check these rising prices.

EGYPT

That Egypt would probably apply in the near future for membership of the League of Nations and that she would receive the cordial support of Iraq was announced at Geneva on February 14.

GERMANY

That Germany did not want to attack anyone was emphasized by Dr. Goebbels in Berlin on February 12 but he re-affirmed his country's hostility to bolshevism and the necessity for preventing its growth in Spain.

Attempts to settle by conciliation the differences between the Protestant Church and the State were reported on February 14 to be ended. Energetic measures against the Opposition Church are now expected.

According to a Berlin report of February 15 Herr Hitler's offer to guarantee the neutrality of Holland had been rejected by the Dutch parliament on the grounds that the inviolability of Dutch territory was axiomatic and could not suitably be the subject of an agreement.

GREAT BRITAIN

Anglo-German naval conversations were resumed at the Foreign Office on February 13 to prepare an agreement on qualitative limitation of guns and ships.

JAPAN

A cut in the budget of £16,000,000 was announced in Tokio on February 15.

The Government's policy on armaments was to avoid competition but to perfect the national defence. Increased taxation was inevitable.

The Prime Minister deprecated fascism and announced his belief in constitutionalism.

PALESTINE

The Royal Commission held its first public sitting in London on February 11 when criticism of the Palestine Administration was advanced by Mr.

(Continued foot of next column)

Parliament

"A SHAM AND A
DELUSION"

Gas Proof Rooms Theory

THE Reserve Forces Bill, the effect of which would increase the period in which men might be called up and enable them to join the "A" reserve, after completing their service with the Colours, for five years instead of two, was submitted for second reading in the House of Commons last week.

The reason for the Bill put forward by Mr. Duff Cooper was that men could be called out in minor emergencies without Parliamentary sanction.

In the course of the debate Sir V. Warrender stated that recruiting figures for January were an improvement over those for the same month last year.

NEW AIRCRAFT FACTORY

In answer to a question in the House of Commons last week Sir P. Sassoon said that a site for the new aircraft factory had been selected at Speke, Liverpool, in place of the White Waltham site.

COLONIES AND GERMANY

The statement that the Government had not considered and were not considering a transfer of colonies to Germany was made by Viscount Cranborne in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

FABRIQUES BILL

The limitation of the amount of overtime is the main reform included in the Factories Bill, which was submitted for second reading in the House of Commons last week.

AIR RAID "PRECAUTIONS"

Because he believed that the gas proof rooms which the Office of Works had been asked by the Home Office to construct were a "sham and a delusion," Mr. Pritt moved that the Supplementary Estimate for £153,000 in respect of public buildings be reduced by £100.

Subject to certain changes being made in the plans which will secure a fair degree of protection, the Government has finally decided to go on with the new building on the Whitehall garden site.

MINES

The Labour Bill for the Nationalization of Mines and Minerals was rejected last week by 182 to 125.

(Continued from column 3)

Jabotinsky and Colonel Wedgwood, M.P.

SOUTH AFRICA

That tariffs had proved a greater impediment to world peace than the ideologies, was declared by General Smuts, broadcasting from Cape Town on February 10.

TRADE

An appeal for the removal of barriers which hampered Anglo-French trade was made by the president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris on February 12.

U.S.A.

Revival of international trade was the most powerful force for averting the war danger according to Mr. Hull, Secretary of State, in a Washington report dated February 10.

That the recent settlement of the motor strike was no more than a truce was suggested in a report of February 12.

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YE KING'S STONE PRESS, 20a Lower Teddington Road, Kingston-on-Thames. If you are interested in peace read *MOLOCH* by Winifred Carter, 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d. by post).

"Most affecting. It depicts the agony of war in the home and in the heart of a mother." *Daily Sketch*.

MEETINGS

DR. GRAHAM HOWE will lecture in Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, Holborn, on Mondays, February 22, March 1 and 8, at 8 p.m. The subjects: **Aggressiveness, Guilt, and Wisdom**.

Tickets, to be obtained by post from 99 Clare Court, Judd Street, W.C.1, ordered by phoning Regent 2843, or bought at the door: 2s. 6d. each, 9s. the course; 1s. 6d. each, 5s. the course; 1s. each, 3s. the course; some free.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., at 165 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21

11 a.m. CANON H. R. L. ("Dick") SHEPPARD
7 p.m. Rev. R. W. SORESEN, M.P.

MAIDENHEAD: A WARNING

THE headquarters of the Peace Pledge Union wish to warn members living in or near Maidenhead that they have received reports of an unknown person calling on residents in the district and purporting to represent the Union.

As this person attempts to collect subscriptions "on behalf of the P.P.U." we are asked to state that any such request is entirely unauthorized.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Today. 3 p.m. British Legion Hall, St. Mark's Road, **Mitcham**; conference on rearmament to be addressed by John Strachey and Nigel Spottiswoode (P.P.U.); Mitcham Peace Council.

8 p.m. St. Michael's Hall, Hare Street, **Gidea Park**; meeting to be addressed by Rev. Paul Gliddon; P.P.U.

Tomorrow. 2.15 p.m. Charlesworth Independent Chapel, **Charlesworth**, Nr. Manchester; P. V. Robins at anniversary service of Brotherhood.

4.30 p.m. Ethical Hall, Queen's Road, **Paddington**; Jonathon Griffin on "A new answer to the air menace"; Paddington Branch L.N.U.

6.30 p.m. Charlesworth Independent Chapel, **Charlesworth**, Nr. Manchester; Douglas J. J. Owen at anniversary service of Brotherhood.

6.30 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, **Letchworth**; meeting to be addressed by G. Wallaby Whiteman; P.P.U.

8.15 p.m. Friends Hall, Greenleaf Road, **Walthamstow**; Bertrand Russell on "Which way to peace?"; Friends Hall Peace Group and P.P.U.

Mon. 5 p.m. London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, **London, W.C.2**; Dr. H. Lauterpacht on "The international problem of peaceful change—legal and procedural aspects."

7.30 p.m. Friends House Ordinance Road, **Southampton**; John Barclay on "Group activities"; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Town Hall, **Ealing**; Canon Stuart D. Morris and Rev. Leslie Artingstall on "Christ and peace, a faith for this present hour"; F.o.R.

8 p.m. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, **Holborn**; Dr. Graham Howe on "Aggressiveness"; tickets from 99 Clare Court, Judd Street, London, W.C.1.

MEETING A MENACE HALF WAY!

From Our Own Correspondent

Dr. J. J. Mallon, Warden of Toynbee Hall, in an interesting address at St. James's Congregational Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Sunday last, said that one million pacifists might be a real danger to England's safety. They should be met half way. **He suggested a compromise by agreeing never to use war for selfish ends.**

He told the story of a man who was in captivity for twenty years. Suddenly he had the bright idea of opening his window and getting out.

The world has been in captivity for more than twenty years. Pacifists have opened the window. Dr. Mallon, apparently, would have them keep it shut for the time being!

Tues. 1.20—2 p.m. Friends House, Euston Road, **London, N.W.1**; Peter Manniche on "The work of the International Peoples' College"; London Friends' Peace Committee.

7.45 p.m. Portland Grove Schools, **Fallowfield**; meeting to be addressed by Rev. F. Cottier and Rev. S. Mossop; The Christian Peace Front.

8 p.m. King's Weigh House (club entrance), Thomas Street, opposite Selfridge's, **London, W.1**; London group leaders meeting; P.P.U.

Wed. 8 p.m. Caxton Hall, **Westminster**; meeting on "What the League of Nations Union advocates"—"Collective security: can it be made to work"; L.N.U.

8.15 p.m. 115 High Street, **Oxford**; Eric Gill on "War and peace"; Oxford University Pacifist Association.

8.15 p.m. Public Hall, **Altrincham**; Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier and Miss Gamble at public meeting; P.P.U.

Thurs. 1 to 1.40 p.m. St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, **London, E.C.3**; Canon H. R. L. Sheppard on "What can we do now for peace?"

6.15 p.m. Essex Hall, **London, W.C.1**; Brinley Thomas on "The economic problem and world peace. 3. Germany"; tickets 1s. from National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

8 p.m. Esdale Hall, **Hoddesdon**; Gerald Heard on "An international new deal"; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Huddersfield Road, **Brighouse**; inaugural meeting of the Brighouse Group; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Adult School Hall, Commerce Road, **Wood Green**; Mrs. Roberts on "Pacifism not passivism"; North London Federation of Adult Schools.

8 p.m. Youth Hostel, Epping Road, **Buckhurst Hill**; John Barclay at group meeting; P.P.U.

Fri. 1.15 p.m. King's Weigh House, Duke Street, **London, W.1**; Gerald Heard on "Why I won't fight"; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Congregational Church, Hanworth Road, **Hounslow**; Miss Edith Thorneycroft on "Pacifism and imperialism"; Brentford, Isleworth, Hounslow and Twickenham Group.

8 p.m. Congregational Church, **Thorne**; meeting to be addressed by H. H. Walker; Thorne Free Church Council.

8.15 p.m. Y.W.C.A., 13 London Road, **Bromley, Kent**; group meeting; P.P.U.

8.15 p.m. Town Hall, **Hampstead**, Bertrand Russell on "Which way to peace?" Alan Smith and H. H. Hudson at public meeting; P.P.U.

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